The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

Gilliat & Kirby,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL SUPPLIES

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

FANCY AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

Also, a very extensive assortment of

WOOLENS,

Which they offer for sale on their usual terms.

(1m) September 25, 1800.

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Of Providence, about three weeks ago, arrived at Broadway, on Appomattox river, which empties into James river. The Captain, Caleb E. Hill, and the Mate, died since her arrival—The men have all abandoned her. I was informed by a boy who belonged to her, that she has Lignum Vitæ on board, that she came from Providence, in the West Indies, and touched at Norfolk on her way up to Broadway. She now lies destitute except the attention it has been in my power to bestow. Unless the owner or some person instructed comes forward, the vessel will sustain great injury, for I have endeavored to hire hands to take her in charge, and can procure none. I am inclined to think she belongs to Providence in Rhode-Island. I am prompted merely by motives of humanity to make this advertisement.

Thomas Galt.

Near Broadway, 23d Sept. 1800.

N. B. The printer who feel for their fellow men, will no doubt, give the above advertisement a place in their respective papers—I am sorry it is not in my power to give more accurate information. I have been prevented from going on board the vessel, by an apprehension that the Captain and Mate died with an infectious fever.

Thomas Galt.

Forty Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and securing

John Pigot,

And the property he carried off, or so much of it as will pay the forty dollars, or twenty dollars for either. He calls himself a watch maker, is a dutchy ill looking fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, full faced, large white eyes, short dark hair, speaks quick and as though he had a plumb in his mouth, owing to the loss of his fore teeth—had on a brown coatee, out at the elbows, black cape, light corduroy breeches, cotton stockings, and black hat about half worn. He carried with him 1 gold watch, 2 silver watches, 12 table spoons, 5 dozen tea ditto plain, several pair sugar tongs, and sundry articles in the jewellery line, such as lockets and rings—they were mostly stamped with two plain letters, *M. M.*—The above reward with thanks will be paid by

Mordecai Miller.

Alexandria, Sept. 24th, 1800. (3w)

Assorted bales of Cloths,
Striped & rose Blankets by the bale,
Kendal Cottons, ditto
Blue & green Halfthicks, ditto
Womens Shoes by the trunk,
Green Coffee in bags,
Tea by the chest,
Madeira Wine by the pipe,
FOR SALE, BY
Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, Sept. 29, 1800. 4w

300 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th of this instant, at the house of Mr. Priddy, on the stage road, seven miles from Richmond, from on my horse, a pair of

Saddle Bags,

containing upwards of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK NOTES, principally of the Bank of the United States, the others of Pennsylvania—The money was in a Red Morocco Pocket book with a silver clasp—There were also in the bags one Gingam Coat, two Vests, two pair of Nankeen Pantaloons made with feet, one Shirt, &c. &c.—Whoever will secure the thief, and deliver the bags with the contents above mentioned to Mr. WM NICE Richmond, shall receive the above reward or for the bags and contents, ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and no questions asked.

JOHN IDLE.

Richmond, September 25, 1800

ROBERT POLLOK & CO.

Are now receiving from the ships NANCY and NEW YORK, the principal part of their

FALL SUPPLIES;

the remainder are daily expected.

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & CO.

Of Petersburg; and

DUNLOP, POLLOK & CO.

Of Manchester,

Have also arrived the principal part of their

Fall & Winter Goods.

Richmond, Sept. 22, 1800. (4w)

BAIL BONDS

May be had at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office.

[*PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.*]

To the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

SIR,

I HOPE, if you take the liberty of inserting calumnies against individuals, for the amusement of your readers, you will have so much regard to justice, as to permit the injured through the same channel that conveyed the slander, to appeal to the public in self-defence. I expect of you therefore, to insert this reply to your ironical reporter of the proceedings at the meeting of the republican citizens of Philadelphia, contained in your gazette of the 5th inst. so far as I am concerned in that statement. I am no enemy Mr Wayne to wit; nor do I think the political parties have much right to complain, if they enable the public to laugh at each others expense, provided it be managed with the same degree of ingenuity, and some attention to truth and candour. But your reporter of the proceedings at that meeting is as destitute of truth and candour, as he is of ingenuity, and I think, I can shew, that the want of prudence of this Mr. Marplot, in his slander upon me, is equally glaring with his want of wit, his want of veracity, his want of decency, and his want of humanity.

I am accused of being a *Jew*, of being a *Republican* and of being *Poor*.

I *am* a *Jew*. I glory in belonging to that persuasion, which even its opponents, whether Christian or Mahomedan, allow to be of divine origin——of that persuasion on which christianity itself was originally founded, and must ultimately rest—which has preserved its faith secure and undefiled, for near three thousand years, whose votaries have never murdered each other, in religious wars, or cherished the theological hatred so general, so unextinguishable among those who revile them. A persuasion, whose patient followers have endured for ages the pious cruelties of Pagans and of Christians, and persevered in the unoffending practice of their rites and ceremonies, amidst poverties and privations; amidst pains, penalties, confiscations, banishments, tortures and deaths, beyond the example of any other sect, which the page of history has hitherto recorded.

To be of such a persuasion, is to me no disgrace; though I well understand the inhuman language of bigotted contempt, in which your reporter by attempting to make me ridiculous, as a Jew, has made himself detestable, whatever religious persuasion may be dishonored by his adherence.

But I am a Jew. I am so; and so were Abraham and Isaac, and Moses and the prophets, and so too were Christ and his apostles; I feel no disgrace in ranking with such society, however, it may be subject to the illiberal buffoonery of such men as your correspondents.

I am a *Republican!* Thank God I have not been so heedless and so ignorant of what has passed, and is now passing in the political world. I have not been so proud or so prejudiced as to renounce the cause for which I have *fought*, as an American, throughout the whole of the revolutionary war, in the militia of Charleston, and in Polaskey's legion, I fought in almost every action which took place in Carolina, and in the disastrous affair of Savannah, shared the hardships of that sanguinary day, and for three and twenty years I felt no disposition to change my political any more than my religious principles. And which in spite of the witling scribblers of aristocracy, I shall hold sacred until death, as not to feel the ardour of republicanism. Your correspondent, Mr Wayne, cannot have known what it is to serve his country from principle in time of danger and difficulties, at the expense of his health and his peace, of his pocket and his person, as I have done; or he would not be as he is, a pert reviler of those who have so done. As I do not suspect you Mr. Wayne of being the author of the attack on me, I shall not enquire what share you or your relations had in establishing the liberties of your country. On religious grounds I am a republican. Kingly government was first conceded to the foolish complaints of the Jewish people as a punishment and a curse; and so it was to them until their dispersion, and so it has been to every nation who have been as foolishly tempted to submit to it. Great-Britain has a king, and her enemies need not wish her the sword, the pestilence, and the famine.

In the history of the Jews, are contained the earliest warnings against kingly government, as any one may know who has read the fable of Abimelick, or the exhortations of Samuel. But I do not recommend them to your reporter, Mr. Wayne; to him the language of truth and soberness would be unintelligible.

I am a Jew, and if for no other reason, for that reason am I republican. Among the pious priesthood of church establishments, we are compassionately ranked with Turks, Infidels and Heretics. In the *monarchies* of Europe we are hunted from society, stigmatized as unworthy of common civility, thrust out as it were from the converse of men; objects of mockery and insult to froward children, the butts of vulgar wit and low buffoonery, such as your correspondent, Mr. Wayne, is not ashamed to set us an example of. Among the nations of Europe we are inhabitants every where; but citizens no where *unless in republics*. Here, in France and in the Batavian republic alone, are we treated as men and as brethren. In republics we have *rights*, in monarchies we live but to experience *wrongs*. And why? because we and our forefathers have *not* sacrificed our principles to our interest, or earned an exemption from pain and poverty, by the dereliction of our religious duties, no wonder we are objects of derision to those, who have *no* principles, moral or religious, to guide their conduct.

How then can a Jew but be a Republican? in America particularly. Unfeeling and ungrateful would he be if he were callous to the glorious and benevolent cause of the difference between his situation in this land of freedom and among the proud and privileged law-givers of Europe.

But I am *poor*; I am so, my family also is large, but soberly and decently brought up. They have not been taught to revile a christian because his religion is not *so old* as theirs. They have not been taught to mock even at the errors of good intention, and conscientious belief. I trust they will always leave this to men as unlike themselves, as I hope I am to your scurrilous correspondent.

I know that to purse proud aristocracy poverty is a crime, but it may sometimes be accompanied with honesty even in a Jew. I was a bankrupt some years ago; I obtained my certificate and was discharged from my debts. Having been more successful afterwards, I called my creditors together, and eight years afterwards, unsolicited, I discharged all my old debts. I offered interest which was refused by my creditors, and they gave me from under their hands without any solicitations of mine as a testimonial of the fact, (to use their own language) "as a tribute due to my honor and honesty." This testimonial was signed by Messrs. J. Ball, W. Wister, George Meade, J. Phillips, C. G. Paleske, J. Bispham, J. Cohen, Robert Smith, J. H. Loffer, A. Kuhn, John Stille, S. Pleasants, M. Woodhouse, Thomas Harrison, M. Boraef, E. Laskey, and Thomas Allibone, &c.

I was discharged by the insolvent act; true, because having the amount of my debts owing to me from the French Republic, the differences between France and America have prevented the recovery of what was due to me, in time to discharge what was due to my creditors. Hitherto it has been the fault of the political situation of the two countries that my creditors are not paid. When peace shall enable me to receive what I am entitled to it will be my fault if they are not fully paid.

This is a long defence, Mr. Wayne, but you have called it forth, and therefore, I hope you at least will not object to it. The public will now judge who is the proper object of ridicule and contempt, your facetious reporter, or

Your humble servant,

BENJAMIN NONES.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1800.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the Packet, Capt. Trott, from Liverpool.

LONDON, August 6.

Two other Danish vessels have been captured and brought into an English port: one of them a brig in ballast, bound to Norway, the other a brig also, from Copenhagen for Leghorn; but we have not learnt what she is loaded with. They were both taken by the Phœnix, armed lugger, and carried into Bridlington.

From this it would appear we may soon expect to hear of other captures of a similar kind, unless we can suppose that some of our commanders act without orders—a line of conduct by no means probable.

We shall not make any remarks on this business at present, nor need we, it speaks for itself!

The troops destined for the secret expedition have been all embarked at Portsmouth and the neighbourhood. The number amounts to above 9000 men. The artillery horses embarked yesterday morning from the dock-yard which completed the embarkation. The expedition was therefore expected to sail last night or this day. See Portsmouth letter.

This evening the usual mails will be made up at the general post office for America and the West Indies, which will be conveyed to Halifax and New-York, in the Prince Ernest packet, captain Petre.

Capt Trowbridge, of the Culloden man of war, returned from the Mediterranean, attended yesterday at the admiralty.

Admiral Mitchell, and the squadron he commanded, are, it is stated, to receive 200,000l. sterling for the ships taken at the Helder.

The king of Sweden has prohibited the consumption of coffee in his dominions, as an article of luxury.

FALMOUTH, August 3.

Yesterday and this day between three and four thousand troops embarked from South Sea beach. They consist of a battalion of royal Scots, the 25th, and the riflemen of all the regiments destined on the secret expedition.

The troops collected from Netly camp, &c. amount to about 9000 men. The transports are furnished with flat bottom boats, and having only ten days provisions on board, are certainly intended to act on the coast of France, and Belleisle is supposed to be the place intended to be taken possession of.

The artillery horse embarked this morning from the dock yard, and the whole being now completed, the expedition is expected to sail this night or to-morrow.

DUBLIN, August 2.

This day the election of representative peers to sit for Ireland in the Imperial parliament, took place, according to provisions of the act of union, which yesterday received the royal assent, when the following peers were elected as the 28 representatives on the part of Ireland in the Imperial parliament:

Earls—Clarincarde, Westmeathe, Bective, Roden, Altamont, Glandore, Longford, Erne, Desart, Leitrim, Lucan, Londonderry, Conyngham and Llandaff; Viscounts—Wicklow, Northland, Oxmentown, O Neil, Bandon, Doneughmore and Carleton. Barons—Cahier, Glentworth, Callan, Somerton, Longueville, Rossmore and Tyrawley.

The selection of the borough representatives to complete the representation of Ireland in the lower house of the Imperial parliament, will not take place till next week.

The following peers of Ireland, having seats in the British house of commons, cannot be elected as representatives of the Irish peerage, whilst they hold their seats:

Earl of Inchiquin, member for Lefkeard, county of Cornwall; earl of Tyrconnel, member for Berwick, county of Northumberland; earl of Caryfort, member for Stamford, county of Lincoln; earl Fitzwilliam, member for Wilton, county of Wilts; viscount Palmerstown, member for the city of Winchester; viscount Galway member for Pontefract, county of York; viscount Childen, member for Heytsbury, county of Wilts; lord Arden, member for Tuscis, county of Devon; lord Newborough, member for Beaumaris, county of Anglesea; lord Sheffield, member for the city of Bristol; lord Fardley, member for Willingford, county of Berks; lord Muncaster, member for Colchester, county of Essex; lord Lavington, member for Woodstock, county of Oxford; lord Ranclisse, member for the town of Leicester; lord Huntingfield, member for Dunwich, county of Suffolk; lord Keith, member for Stirlingshire; lord Milford, member for Pembrokeshire.

As the peers of Ireland, exclusive of the royal earls, are in number 203—out of these, 59 cannot be elected to represent that body, 41 being already in the Imperial house of lords, as British peers, and 19 having seats in the commons, the election must fall on the remaining 143, the 28 to be elected will be one fifth of the whole number; and as it is not probable that those who are abroad on several duties, or generally reside out of the kingdom (74) will be chosen, the 28 will be taken from 69; and thus be no inadequate proportion.

MILAN, July 7.

Desertion continues among the Austrians.—Great conjectures are entertained here respecting the future fate of Italy. The only precise fact we have to rely on, is the following extract from the speech addressed by Buonaparte to the provisional government of Lombardy, after the battle of Marengo. "Malevolent persons endeavor to circulate that the French republic has views of aggrandizement in Italy. They do not consider then that France is thirty millions of republicans strong, with natural barriers, and that all aggrandizement whatsoever, out of the limits given to it by nature, would tend to weaken it. It has therefore no necessity for you and it is anxious that you shall have no need of France. For the present, the Italian republic shall be formed of the states of Liguria, Piedmont, and of the Cisalpine. Your agriculture, your industry, will be carried to the perfection of which they are capable by the union of Liguria as a commercial country, protected by a military navy."

From the New-York Gazette.

TO DR. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Plan Doma, Long Island.

SIR,

I returned on the 10th inst. from a tour to the counties of Orange and Ulster. On my arrival at Newburgh, I was informed, that about twelve miles to the westward of that place, had lately been discovered the skeleton of an animal of uncommon magnitude, and decidedly larger than that of any of which we have at this time any knowledge. The information to me was not so extraordinary, as to some others, as I had seen specimens of like skeletons about nine years since, when at grammar school in the town of Montgomery, near which place there was a part of the bones dug up—but as there were now prospects of procuring the whole of the skeleton, and as more bones had already been procured than I had ever as yet seen, my curiosity could only be satisfied by reviewing them myself, and seeing if there were any difference in magnitude or form from those formerly obtained, and to observe what might be the nature, size and qualities of the huge beast when alive—these objects could not be better ascertained as the whole of the skeleton would probably be obtained—unfortunately, however, this could not be effected time enough for me to see the carcase entire—there remains, however, no doubt, but that the remains of the bones are there, and nothing but want of exertions, or means to defray expense will hinder the whole of the bones from being procured. The places where these skeletons have been discovered, are generally called marle pits, and are low, sunken places, very wet and [miry;] the hole which has been made to procure this skeleton lately discovered was so nearly filled with water, that the nature of the earth and the colour could not be ascertained otherwise than by the earth on the banks or borders of the hole. The draining of these places had been only attempted for the benefit of the farmer about nine or ten years, before which time they were either unknown as affording good manure, or not in use in the neighbouring country. The bones here discovered lay buried about ten feet under this marle and earth which generally consists of five different *strata*—the first is the common earth found in low meadows, the second a very black and rich earth, and is deemed good for manure; the third a small stratum of blue clay; the fourth a stratum of white marble, and fifth a stratum of grey or black marle; at or near the bottom of which, these bones are discovered, and some of them sunk into the solid earth some inches below the marle. It may be proper to remark here these pits (as they are generally called by the farmers) are very numerous and some of them large and extensive where these skeletons have been found, and that a very small proportion of them have been ditched or drained off so that the farmers might be able to procure the manure to the better cultivation of wheat, corn, &c.

The bones which were lately discovered, appear of the same species, though I think larger, with those found some time since in the same vicinity, and affords a spectacle truly astonishing—they appear a little decayed by the lapse of time, and their proper places and names of the several parts of the carcase, could, I presume, easily be discovered by a person possessing your knowledge in anatomical science.—They are, however, not as yet entirely procured, though great exertions have been made, and are still making to effect so desirable an object—the difficulty is made much greater by the influx of the water, continually rushing in from the bottom and sides of the hole already made—there are among the bones found, several of the legs, some of the back bones, several of the ribs and the upper part of the head,* &c.—one bone of the thigh measures more than forty inches in circumference round the joint, and 36 inches on the solid bone, and is nearly 5 feet long, the teeth are nearly 7 inches long and 4 broad—they are sound, white, and fast in the jaw without appearance of decay; the holes in the skull where appear to have been the nostrils, measuring nearly 8 inches in diameter; the orifice occasioned by the decay of marrow is, in the back bones, three inches and an half diameter, there are several others of like magnitude, and some bones of the foot which shews evident marks that it once had claws.

I must not forget to mention to you, my dear sir, that 8 similar skeletons have been discovered within eight or 10 miles of the neighbouring country, and to assure you, that some of them were from 15 to 20 feet below the surface of the earth, and these within a few years past. I will leave the subject of this prodigy for your reflections, and request of you some remarks, to satisfy the public mind.

JUVENIS.

* *The head is thought by Dr Graham, to have been as large as the ordinary hogshead.*

From the AURORA.

THE FRIEND OF THE CONSTITUTION.

No. I.

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WE have no cause to doubt the happy result of our approaching deliberations, the interests of this country cannot fail to have been promoted by many of the discussions to which *the great occasion* of a presidential election have given rise. The numerous addresses to the people will often bring truth and reason into the public view, or expose to detection the improper measures, which passion or unworthiness have induced any of the parties to adopt.

The party which has caused so many evils by their errors, are now satisfied of the public indignation. A schism has arisen among them, and they are divided into two parties: Mr. *Adams* at the head of one of these has assumed a tone of moderation contradicted by the whole course of his actions and sentiments in office.

The other division of this party, has at its head Alexander Hamilton. Circumstances well known would not render it eligible to put up Mr. *Hamilton* himself in opposition to Mr. *Adams*, but a great number of the party have chosen General *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*, whose recommendations to their support are, that he has been educated in England—that he is a man enthusiastically devoted to military government—that he has shewn a hostile disposition towards republican France—that there is strife between him and Mr. Adams, a long and inve-

rine jealoufy, and above all things that he will adopt the politics, meaſures, and counſels of Mr. Hamilton, and reſtore Mrs. Pickering to the ſtation from which he has been removed by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Pinckney has not exhibited any talents or ſervices which can entitle him to the confidence of the nation—he is in fact an obſcure man; and unleſs the ariſtocratical principle of chooſing a man on account of the opulence of his *family*, or the *faction* principle of chooſing a man becauſe he will obey the dictates of a party, can prevail over the good ſenſe and republican principles of America, he will not obtain 20 votes. No pretenſions can therefore avail him. And his whole hiſtory might be comprized in a nutſhell.

Mr. *Adams* has had claims, he has borne a diſtinguiſhed part in our revolution—and as a miniſter to foreign courts: The true objects for conſideration therefore are, Mr *Jefferſon* and Mr. *Adams*—both of whom are known, and diſtinguiſhed.

The party of Mr. *Adams* and of Mr. *Hamilton*, however unite in their attacks upon Mr. *Jefferſon*. Theſe papers will be directed to repel thoſe attacks, and to ſhew, that Mr. *Adams*, whoſe pretentions alone are ſuch as can merit attention, are not ſuch as to entitle him to a re-election. This ſhall be done with temper, and devoid of aſperity.

The ſuppoſed opinions of Mr. Adams in favor of an *hereditary* preſident and of an *hereditary* ſenate, and his deſire to ſee them introduced among us, are *the great objections* to him, which prevail concluſively with all the friends of the federal conſtitution, who are oppoſed to his election.

The friends and enemies of the federal conſtitution had been accuſtomed to believe, that GENERAL WASHINGTON was a *lover of repreſentative government*. It was a cauſe of *devout thankfulneſs to Providence*, in the minds of ſerious and anxious men, that *this friend to republics* was in the chair, when the combined powers aſſociated to reſtore monarchy in France, in 1791; and particularly in 1793, when the king of Great-Britain iſſued, *within the ſame week* (Oct 31, and Nov. 6, '93) a public proclamation *to ſuppreſs republican government in France*, and *ſecret* orders hoſtile to *the reſources and naval powers of our unoffending republic*. Here we might offer complete exculpatory remarks, concerning the diſpoſitions, which a concurrence of circumſtances like theſe, might naturally excite in the boſom of the then ſecretary Jefferſon; indeed we might fully eſtabliſh his *merit* on the occaſion; but it is only neceſſary at preſent to obſerve, that *the friends of our republican conſtitution* felt great comfort at a moment ſo awfully eventful, in *the knowledge*, that our chief magiſtrate was an indiſputable enemy to every modification of *hereditary* domination. If the friends of repreſentative government cheriſhed with thankfulneſs this comfortable truth, what will they now think and feel, if they behold the high preſidential authority again placed in the hands of one who has declared that Republican government may be interpreted to mean any thing: that it is a word of indefinite ſignification, and that the *Britiſh* government is a republic—Aſk yourſelves, reſpectable, but highly reſponſible truſtees of a deſerving nation's peace, can the people of America be hoped to confide in ſuch *a conſtituted authority?*

In treating of the Lacedæmonian government, *which was hereditary in the kings and ſenators*, in the two hundred and fifty fifth page of the firſt volume, of the London edition, Mr. Adams writes the following words—

'The Lacedæmonian republic may then, with 'great propriety, be called monarchical, and had 'the three eſſential parts of the beſt poſſible go'vernment; it was a mixture of monarchy, ariſ'tocracy, and democracy.' This paſſage is *unequivocal* and goes to *the whole length* of the *principles* in queſtion. Mr. Adams does not merely ſay, that this mixed monarchy is *not bad*—not merely, that *it is good*—not merely that *it is better than the exiſting conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts or of New York*—not merely that it is better than *ſuch a conſtitution, as this Federal conſtitution, under which a beneficent Creator has placed us a ſecond choſen people*,—but Mr. Adams, without *any*, the *leaſt*, qualification or reſerve whatſoever, expreſsly ſays, that this Lacedæmonian mixture of *monarchy*—*ariſtocracy*—and *democracy*, had "the *three eſſential* parts of *the beſt poſſible government*" * To frame a declaration of *monarchical* and *ariſtocratical faith* more *unequivocal* and *explicit* all the words of our language, nay, *all the ideas of the human mind*, would be *vainly* applied.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

* Not *our* diviſion of powers, but the three *variant*, *different*, *oppoſite* eſſences, or eſſential parts, viz *monarchy*, &c.

BOSTON, September 20.

While our ſtate paper (the Mercury) is ſwelled with a long liſt of the names of blackmen and men of Colour, ordered out of the ſtate, it is a well known fact, afflicting to humanity, that there are employed in the United States of America, 200 *Sail of Veſſels in the Guinea Trade*. This barbarous traffic calls for the immediate exertions of a humane and mild government, to puniſh its authors with perſonal ſeverity; otherwiſe our country may expect to be viſited with the vengeance of heaven, heavier than we have ever experienced.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

FROM THE AURORA.

NEGRO SLAVERY,
VERSUS
ALIEN LAWS.

Among the greateſt and moſt cogent of the objections made to the laws, which muſt deter foreigners from emigrating to the United States, was that of preventing the encreaſe of white population in the ſouthern ſtates.

It is very well known that the people of the Southern ſtates generally, entertain no wiſh more ardently, than to get rid of the *curſe with which England has inflicted on America*, in the enſlavement of the Negroes.

It is well known that Mr. *Jefferſon*, among the other matters of complaint againſt the Britiſh government, inſerted in his draft of the declaration of independence, one article in which the grievous conduct of the Britiſh king was diſplayed in his withholding his aſſent from laws paſſed in Virginia and other colonies, prohibiting the importation of Africans as ſlaves. This clauſe of the declaration of independence was ſtruck out of the draft, on the motion of an *eaſtern* member of Congreſs.

Laws, however, have been ſince paſſed in all the States prohibiting the further importation of that unfortunate race.

The Southern States have long felt the danger and the injury to their peace and freedom, to the national morals and character from the African Slave trade. No immediate means of providing for thoſe who are among us, could be deviſed ſafe in itſelf or ultimately effectual.

The only ſteps taken, or that could be deviſed were ſuch as ſhould go to prevent an encreaſe of the evil, by prohibiting further importation. Unfortunately ſome citizens of the Eaſtern ſtates, more ſedulous in purſuit of money than regardful of their country's ſafety or credit, continued to import ſlaves from the coaſt of Africa, in defiance of the laws of the States and of the Union; and at this time there are in our river two veſſels that have been ſeized in carrying on this trade contrary to law.

It is not the leaſt remarkable trait in theſe breaches of law, that the *dealers in theſe ſlaves* have, or meant to inſtitute a ſuit at law againſt the United States for damages, in ſeizing theſe veſſels and ſlaves!

But when the ſouthern ſtates contemplated the prohibition of further importation of ſlaves; they were aware that the circumſtances of the country as to white population, and the conſtitutional character of the negroes, would render the encreaſe of the latter greater in proportion than of the former, and that the ſafety of theſe ſtates, and the peace of ſociety muſt depend on a great acceſſion of white population.

This encreaſe of whites was already in progreſſion, by the ordinary effects of an abundant population in the ſouthern ſtates, and by the more numerous and conſtant acceſſion of emigrants from Germany and Ireland.

When by the intrigues of the Britiſh government (for we now have it eſtabliſhed on the authority of no leſs a perſon than Mr. Adams) had began to operate upon our public affairs, it was foreſeen and it was but conſiſtent to expect it, that Britain would take meaſures to obſtruct our population. During the preſent war, the calamitous oppreſſions of the Iriſh, the grievous taxation in Britain, were calculated to deprive the two iſlands of a million by emigration. Laws fatal to the ſouthern ſtates were paſſed, for they were calculated to deter the wretched ſubjects of the Britiſh King from eſcaping to our ſhores.

Unhappily theſe laws were calculated to injure the United States, while England was ſerved by our ſervility, while we were thus acting as conſervators of the popula ion of Great Britain, to the aſtoniſhment of the civilized world, an officer of our government was ſecretly conſpiring with the Britiſh to eſtabliſh an independent empire of the blacks in the iſland of *St Domingo!* * * * * *The Editor is deterred from a regard for the public ſafety and for the promotion of juſtice not to proceed further on this part of the ſubject—as it will appear at a fit ſeaſon before the tribunal of national juſtice.*

While our adminiſtration was encouraging to revolt and treating with Touſſaint in the Weſt Indies, what could be expected from the unfortunate blacks in our ſtates from the example?

Was not the ſlave *Gabriel* of Virginia, as fit an object for negociation, and as fit for command as *Touſſaint*—unhappily it is only the difference of ſituation which entitles Touſſaint to a preſent of *three carriages* from a Britiſh agent in Philadelphia, and marks the ſlave of Proſſer, an object for the gibbet.

But mark the uſe that is made of it!—In Wayne's Gazette of yeſterday evening, the inſurrection of the negroes in Virginia, and Carolina, is thus treated of —

"The Inſurrection of the Negroes in the ſouthern ſtates, *which appears to be organized on the true French plan*, muſt be decitive with every reflecting man in thoſe ſtates of the election of Mr. Adams and Gen. Pinckney.

"The military ſkill and approved bravery of the General, muſt be peculiarly valuable to his countrymen at this trying moment. *He is not one of thoſe who ſhrinks from danger*; He has met it, and, when occaſion requires he will meet it with firmneſs in its moſt horrid form.

"We congratulate our fellow citizens of South Carolina, on the poſſeſſion of this Gallant Soldier at this important criſis. To him they may look with confidence for every aid which courage and talents can ſupply."
(*Wayne.*)

Here we have a developement of the views of the party—This inſurrection we are told, was organized upon the French plan. It appears to us as organized upon the Britiſh plan. It is organized upon that which *General Maitland* carried with him to England, brought to the *United States*, and returned to St. Domingo with.

But look farther. Hitherto the anglo-federaliſts have affected to hold up Mr. *Adams* as their candidate. Here we ſee not only that he is not their candidate but that general *Cotesworth Pinckney* is—and that his *recommendation* to their good opinion that he is a *military man*. Alluding to Mr *Adams* and purſuing the *ſentiment* and *expreſſion* of Fenno's pamphlet, they tell us Mr. *Pinckney* "is not *one of thoſe who ſhrinks from danger*."

We augur better things, from this unhappy, but thank God partial revolt.—We augur from it the effectual ſtoppage of the African trade. We augur from it meaſures for a gradual emancipation of the offspring of thoſe who now exiſt in ſlavery, upon the ſame plan long ſince ſuggeſted by Dr. *Franklin* and which Mr. *Jefferſon* endeavored without effect to accompliſh. We augur from it, not bloodſhed nor maſſacre by military execution or the gibbet, but the election of that man whoſe whole life has been marked by meaſures calculated to procure the emancipation of the blacks, and to ameliorate the condition of thoſe whom the fatal policy of Britain has entailed on us.

We ſee more in this revolt; we expect to hear the ſouthern ſtates arouſed by their danger, from the deluſion which they have been placed by a New England adminiſtration, and to ſee thoſe fatal laws which went to reſtrain the encreaſe of white population abrogated, and laws more conſiſtent with our condition as to territory, government and character ſubſtituted in their room.

September 26.

THE MONARCHISM
AND THE
FOREIGN DEVOTION,
Of Perſons in the Government of the Union,
eſtabliſhed on the teſtimony
OF MR. ADAMS.

On Monday evening the 22d of Sept. current, a gentleman of the Preſbyterian Church, who is one of their regular Miniſters, was in converſation in the borough of Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, with Meſſrs. William Barton, Robert Dickſon, and Tench Coxe, at the houſe and in the preſence of Mr Peter Gorton. The preſbyterian miniſter informed thoſe three gentlemen, that he had ſeen the addreſs of the Lancaſter Republican Committee, of the 17th inſt. which had been appointed at the general republican conference to addreſs the State;* and that he knew circumſtances in ſupport of the *facts therein mentioned* which he would ſtate in writing. In the morning of the 23d inſt he gave to Mr. *Dickſon* a letter addreſſed to Mr. Coxe, of which the following is a true copy,

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(COPY OF THE LETTER.)

"*SIR,*

"*The following ſtatement is ſubmitted to you as having a tendency to confirm ſome of the obſervations of the State of Pennſylvania.*

"*It was currently reported at* New Haven, *after preſident Adams had paſſed through that place, about* 30*th June laſt, that in converſation with ſeveral gentlemen there, he had delivered ſentiments to the following effect. That there is* a ſtrong party in our government devoted to the intereſts of Great-Britain, and wiſhing to eſtabliſh monarchy here: *that he had long been oppoſing that party: that he believed* the Federaliſts *would now be the firſt to oppoſe the laws of their country, for that ſince the appointment of the Envoys to France, they have been the moſt ſeditious men in the Union*—and that we ſhall never have liberty or happineſs in this country, until our firſt Magiſtrate is hereditary. *Mr.* Pierpont Edwards, *Mr* Gideon Grainger, *and the Rev. Dr.* DANA, *were ſaid to have heard the Preſident avow theſe ſentiments. The laſt of them* (Dr. Dana, *I heard* repeatedly *declare to have been uttered by Mr Adams in his hearing, viz.* "We "ſhall never have liberty or happi"neſs in this country, until our firſt "Magiſtrate is hereditary."

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant.

To Tench Coxe, Eſq.

From this letter it will appear, (upon the evidence of a *federal* miniſter, the Rev. Mr. Dana, of the *independent* churoh, and father of Mr. Dana, a *federal* Connecticut member of Congreſs) That Mr. Adams admits and aſſerts, that there is a *ſtrong* party in our *government devoted to Great Britain*, and wiſhing to eſtabliſh *Monarchy* here! The federal ELECTORS of all the ſtates will not ſurely diſbelieve the authority of a man in whom they have repoſed ſo much confidence. But *who* are theſe men? If they *are* yet in our government? If they *were* in our government on the 30th of June, after Mr. *Pickering's* removal *who are they?* Why did not Mr. Adams remove *them?* Why did he not communicate this to the virtuous, independent, and faithful friends of our form of government, in both houſes of *Congreſs*, while he was at Philadelphia? Why did he not make it known to the *Vice-Preſident?* Why not to the *people?* Why did he not make it known to that important claſs of executive office, the *Governors* of the ſtates; the commanding officers of the ſixteen grand diviſions of our national *militia?* Mr. Adams ſays, he has long ſince oppoſed the anglo monarchic men in our government. Has he not appointed any of them to civil or *military* offices, after poſſeſſing this knowledge? Does he mean Mr. *Hamilton*, Mr. *Charles C. Pinckney*, Mr. *King*, Mr. *W. Smith* of South Carolina, Mr. *Tracey*, &c. Why then did he appoint *two* of them Major Generals (Mr. *Hamilton* and Mr. *Pinckney*) after Mr. Pickering was OFFICIALLY *informed*, as Secretary of State and of War, that Mr. Hamilton had *avowed* himſelf a Monarchiſt? Why did *he* give Mr. *Tracey* an appointment to a military ſervice on our frontier next to the Britiſh? Why does he keep Mr. *King* and *Smith* at the Courts of London and Portugal? But Mr. Adams ſays that *he* has *long* been *oppoſing* this *Engliſh party*, which is wiſhing to eſtabliſh a monarchy here? We muſt remember however, what he told Mr. *Langdon* and Col. *Taylor* ſome years ago, of his own hopes or expectations. We muſt alſo remember what he told the Rev. Mr. *Dana* on the 30th June, as is ſtated in the foregoing letter. The gentleman who wrote that letter to Mr. Coxe has ſigned his *name*, and though he requeſted it not to go into the Newſpapers, he has given leave to have a copy of the letter uſed in that or any other way, and the *original* ſhewn to any perſon, of any politics, who wiſhes to ſee it, with his name at foot. The letter will be ſhewn accordingly to any perſon, on application to the Republican committee at Lancaſter.

On delivering the above for preſs, the Baltimore *Federal Gazette* fell into our hands; and to our aſtoniſhment we found in it, the following article, the publication of which is aſcribed to *Harper!*—Our readers will require no other comment on the following article, than Mr. ADAMS's declarations in the preſence of Dr. DANA, and his letter of May, 1792, in which he charges the PINCKNEYS with being ſupported by *Britiſh influence!*—One of which Pinckneys is now his rival for the Preſidential chair!

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Waſhington's warning againſt the danger of Foreign Influence, and partiality to foreign nations.

"AGAINST the inſidious wiles of foreign influence *(I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens)* the jealouſy of a free people ought to be *conſtantly* awake, ſince hiſtory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of republican government. But that jealouſy to be uſeful, muſt be impartial; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of defence againſt it. Exceſſive partiality for one foreign nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate, to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil and even ſecond the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious; while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts." [See Waſhington's farewell addreſs]

Such was *the diſintereſted warning of a parting friend*, who could have had no poſſible perſonal motive to bias his counſel. But a ſolicitude for our welfare, which could not end but with his life, and the apprehenſion of danger, natural to that ſolicitude, urged him, at parting, to offer to our ſolemn contemplation, and to recommend to our frequent review, amongſt ſome other ſentiments, this with emphaſis, ("I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens") Sentiments which (he aſſures us) were the reſult of much reflection, of no inconſiderable obſervation, and which appeared to him all important to the permanency of our felicity as a people.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, (ſaid he) theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh; that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myſelf, that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtors of pretended patriotiſm; this hope will be a full recompence of the ſolicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated."

BRUTUS,
(*Alias R. G. HARPER.*)

BALTIMORE, September 26.

DEATHS

For the laſt 24 hours ending this morning at ſun-riſe

	Adults.	Children.
Fells-Point,	10	1
Hoſpital,	6	0
Old Town,	3	0
Weſt ſide of Jones's Falls,	5	2
Total,	24	3

September 27.

DEATHS

For the laſt 24 hours ending this morning at ſun riſe.

	Adults.	Children.
Fell's-Point,	9	1
Hoſpital,	3	0
Old Town,	0	0
Weſt ſide of Jones's Falls,	2	2
Total,	14	3

ALEXANDRIA, September 29.

In our paper of Saturday we mentioned that a letter had been received by a gentleman in this town from Mr King our miniſter reſident at London, ſtating the probability of our envoys to France ſpeedily accompliſhing the object of their miſſion. Our ſtatement (although correct in ſubſtance, except as it reſpected the dates) is ſo expreſſed, owing to the manner in which the communication was made to us, as to be calculated to impreſs an idea that the termination of the negociation would be ſucceſsful. We have been favoured by Mr King's correſpondent with the ſubjoined extract from his letter, which we cheerfully publiſh, remarking that the information it contains may be relied on as authentic.

"LONDON, July 11.

"I can tell you nothing preciſe reſpecting the envoys, but from the ſtage at which their buſineſs had arrived, a fortnight ago, it muſt now be nearly finiſhed one-way or the other."

NORFOLK, September 30.

The following is a correct Liſt of the Deaths of the prevaling Fever in the Borough of Norfolk, from Friday evening the 26th inſt. to Monday evening the 29th inſt.—taken and publiſhed by order of the Common Hall.

	Adults.	Children
September 27,	2	1
28,	4	0
29,	7	2
	13	3

WILLIAM SHARP, Regiſter.

A gentleman who peruſed in haſte the London Morning Poſt from the 11th to the 19th of Auguſt, by the ſhip Hampton, captain Lee, now gone up the bay to Baltimore, furniſhes us with

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The combined powers of the north have now at their diſpoſal, the following ſhips of war, which according to the laſt Hamburgh mail, are expected to be ſoon in the North Sea.

The Ruſſians have in the Baltic 53 ſail of the line; the reſt 57 more, are in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean of which 10 are at Cronſtadt, and the remainder near Copenhagen and the Categat [an error in geography]. The frigates, ſloops, &c. are ſtated at 160.

The Danes have ready 37 ſhips of the line, 7 of which are three deckers, 8 of 50 guns, and 12 of 70. There are 33 frigates.

The Swedes have 31 ſail of the line and 98 frigate, ſloops, &c. [Morn. P Aug 19]

London, Auguſt 14.—At a late hour laſt night, the Hamburgh mail which became due in the morning arrived. It confirms the report of the preliminaries of peace being ſigned between France and Auſtria, on the 29th ult. and Duroc and count St. Julien are gone to Vienna, no doubt to have them ratified. The treaty of Campo Formio is the baſis of this peace; and the Ciſalpine Republic is of courſe reſtored to exiſtence.

The following are the contents of the Mail—

VIENNA, Auguſt 8.

This inſtant official intelligence from the Hague of the 5th of Auguſt, was brought to the Dutch Miniſter in this city, and alſo to Citizen Aberna, Miniſter from the circle of Lower Saxony, announcing the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor at Paris, on the evening of the 29th of July. The Batavian Directory in an extraordinary ſitting, communicated this important news to the two Batavian Chambers of Legiſlature.

London, Auguſt 16.—The Elector of Bavaria has preſented General Moreau with 12 paintings belonging to his palace at Munich.

Falmouth, Auguſt 8.—Arrived the American Brig William, capt. Haynes; from Norfolk, Virginia, laden with flour: a few days ſince ſhe was boarded by the Deeſſe de la Mer, French privateer of 20 guns which detained him ſome time, in examining his papers and then permitted him to proceed.

London, Auguſt 12.—The French Miniſter of War Carnot, has invited all the Ruſſian Officers, priſoners in different parts of the Republic, to Paris—he concludes by ſaying, This favor to a whole body of Officers who have been made priſoners of War is a mark of homage paid to National Virtue.

I haſtily extracted what is ſent, as you will obſerve, I had the papers only about an hour. The dates are the lateſt. I hope you will be able to make out what I have written.

(*Epitome.*)

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, October 3, 1800.

For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

MR. PLEASANTS,

I requeſt you to inſert the following article, which I have this day met with, in Brown's Philadelphia Gazette of Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington.

'*The riſing of the negroes is now proved to 'have been occaſioned by the circulation of 'ſome artfully written hand-bills, drawn up 'by the noted Callender in priſon, and circulated 'by two French people of colour, originally 'from Guadaloupe, aided by an United Iriſh 'pretended Methodiſt preacher. Callender 'declares himſelf innocent of any intention to 'go farther than merely to favor Mr. Jeffer'ſon's election, but he is ſtill ſuſpected of a fur'ther object.*

'*A troop of United States cavalry is order'ed to Richmond; all the people of that city 'begin to think they were wrong in their de'ſigns againſt Federaliſm, and charge their 'defection to the buſy deſigning Foreigners who 'have lately come among us.*'

It is needleſs to tell any perſon in Richmond that every ſyllable of the above ſtory is a direct lie; that a ſuſpicion of this kind, with reſpect to me, has never hovered even upon the wings of report. It is true, that ſomething has been ſaid reſpecting French people of colour, but nothing like evidence upon this head has hitherto been adduced.

I ſhould not, perhaps, have condeſcended to take the ſlighteſt notice of this calumny, which is yet more contemptible than it is villainous; if it had not been fabricated at ſuch an immenſe diſtance from the ſcene of action. I have long known Andrew Brown,

* *This Addreſs ſhall appear to-morrow.*

as a very zealous partizan of the preſent adminiſtration; but it did not occur to me that he was capable of baſeneſs like this.

The faction, ſince I came into my preſent lodgings, have been extremely buſy in circulating all ſorts of falſehoods reſpecting me. They may reſt aſſured that their efforts of this kind are fruitleſs; that if they were to print a volume per day againſt me, they ſhall not hinder the publication of a ſingle ſyllable, which I think fit for the peruſal of my fellow citizens. I profeſs that I feel myſelf highly ſatisfied at the appearance of theſe multiplied and miſerable fabrications, becauſe they convince me that I have not labored in vain for the information of the public; that I am as much feared, as I am hated, by the robbers of the nation.

If an idea ſo monſtrous as that of promoting an African conſpiracy can have entered into the head of any white man, he muſt have been a *Federaliſt*; for this plain reaſon. An inſurrection, at the preſent critical moment, by the negroes of the ſouthern States, would have thrown every thing in to confuſion, and conſequently, it was to have prevented the choice of electors in the whole, or the greater part of the States to the ſouth of the Patomac. Such a diſaſter muſt have tended directly to injure the intereſt of Mr. Jefferſon, and to promote the ſlender *poſſibility* of a ſecond election of Mr. Adams.

I do not, for my part, believe that any white perſon whatever was concerned in the buſineſs. But if the country contains one man capable of conceiving ſuch a project, it correſponds, in preference to the character of any other perſon, with that of Alexander Hamilton the theoretical incendiary of Pittſburg, and the grand Patriarch of American calamities.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Richmond Jail,
October 1ſt, 1800.

"OUR ENVOYS."

Some wicked wit yeſterday ſported on Change, a ſtory, that the U. S. ſhip Portſmouth, Captain M'Neil, had arrived in Nantaſket Road, in the night of Thurſday, and that early yeſterday morning the Commiſſioners had proceeded in the ſhip's barge to Quincy. The ſtory "ſtrutted its hour" on the ſtage—was credited, doubted, contradicted, & finally reſted where hundreds of its predeceſſors on the ſame ſubject now reſt.

(BOSTON CEN.)

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 24th ult ſays,—"Government, we hear, have ordered a troop of Federal horſe, from Harper's ferry, to be ſtationed near Richmond."

Mr. Holland is elected member of congreſs for Morgan diſtrict, North Carolina. The returns from that ſtate are now complete, and the repreſentation for the next congreſs ſtands thus:

Republican.		*Federal.*
Meſſrs. Macon	Meſſrs.	Henderſon
Stanford		Stanley
Williams		Hill
Stone		Grove
Holland		ooooco
	Alſton.	

(Epitome)

Notwithſtanding the ceſſation of hoſtilities between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic, very active preparations are making on both ſides for renewing the war, if circumſtances ſhould unfortunately render ſuch a meaſure indiſpenſible. Meanwhile, France is directing a great part of its attention to the improvement of its navy; that, if England ſhould not be included in the peace which will probably ſoon be concluded with the Emperor, the Republic may be able to make ſome ſtand againſt the miſtreſs of the Ocean on her own element.

Buonaparte has renounced all views of aggrandizement in Italy. In a ſpeech lately delivered by him to the Proviſional Government of Lombardy, are theſe remarkable expreſſions —"France contains 30 millions of Republicans, and natural frontiers of defence. Any aggrandizement beyond theſe bounds would be her weakneſs. She has no need of you, and I wiſh you ſhould have no need of France. For the preſent the Italian Republic will be formed of the ſtates of Liguria, Piedmont, and the Ciſalpine, &c." The creation of theſe inſulated republics is thought to be an inſidious meaſure; and that they are planted with no other view than to be the advanced-guard of revolt and revolution.

From one of our Engliſh papers we learn, that the Britiſh government has expreſſed to the Emperor of Germany a wiſh of being included in the negociation; but they have given him full permiſſion to conclude a ſeparate treaty if preſſed by circumſtances, and have even adviſed him to yield as a meaſure of expedience. The Engliſh cabinet, it is added, do not deſpair of reviving the coalition in great vigor. They hope to bring the Emperor Paul again into the war; and this is confidently ſaid to be the object of Lord Whitworth and Sir Home Popham's journey to the Court of Peterſburg.

(Mer. Adv.)

The following receipt has been found very efficatious in the diſtreſſing diſeaſe called the hooping cough:

"Take a ſmall handful of garlic, and throw it into a quantity of melted lard, perhaps half a pint, and after boiling it till the ſtrength of the garlic is out, rub the ſoles of the child's feet every few hours. The effects have ſometimes been aſtoniſhing."

COMMUNICATED.

Dear Sir,

Doctor ——— has juſt returned from his tour through the Eaſtern States, and informs me that he was at the commencement at New-Haven, when the *number* of clergymen convened inſpired him with elevated hopes of ſome productions, worthy ſuch a ſelf-created ſynod—But although politely introduced to many of their private circles, with the right hand of fellowſhip from different chambers, and attended their public exhibitions, he could plainly perceive, that the intereſt of John Adams, & Co. lay nearer their hearts than the advancement of the kingdom of our bleſſed Redeemer.—He was at the proxy election at Hartford, which was but a forenoon town-meeting, which to his ſurpriſe was held at a Preſbyterian meeting, and the houſe proſtituted to political intrigue, artifice, cunning, and party.

The election was conteſted, and the federaliſts obtained their choice—the republicans ſaid that the magiſtrates and conſtables were like our jurors, deeply intereſted, and reſentment was inflamed, when Goodwin publiſhed his ſneerings and vauntings, and promiſed a rich diſplay of the tricks of the demo's—and publiſhed one under the motto of—"Cheating play never proſpers."——It produced the following narrative, which is told in many circles in that city, as a verification of the Iriſhiſm——"That there are Iriſhmen of all nations,"—and rogues and cheats of all parties.

THE STORY.

One *White*, who had removed from Hartford, in Connecticut, to the interior of the ſtate of New-York, and amaſſed ſuch property as to order a drove of cattle from his reſidence to the Hartford market, was on his arrival in the vicinity of Hartford, attended by the butchers, merchants, and their agents. The agent of major John Caldwell, in the perſon of capt. Jonathan Ramſay, gave the moſt promiſing aſſurances of a trade and bargain—and they having reduced the bargain to writing, it only wanted major Caldwell's ſignature to render it complete and binding.

The bargain was minuted "for 22 head at 25s per cwt.—for the 2d lot 23s. and the 3d lot 16s per cwt payable (we think) half in caſh, and the other moiety in Weſt-India goods at the market price."

Ramſay was inſtructed by Caldwell to write the bargain—"that for 22 head of ſaid cattle at major Caldwell's choice 25s. per cwt. for the remaining 23 head 18s. ſhould be paid in equal parts, caſh and Weſt-India goods, on the delivery of the beef in quarters at ſaid Caldwell's ſtore"——White, calculating that 22 head of heavy beaves at 25s. would be the top of the market, and the remaining 23 head, half at 20s. and the remainder at 16s. would not differ much from Ramſay's laſt propoſal, ſtruck the bargain at 18s and ſigned the memorandum, which Ramſay took to Caldwell, leaving Caldwell's counter-ſignature with White——and as drovers and factors generally meet at taverns, evidences to the ſignatures were, no doubt, readily obtained.

The bargain being thus concluded it remained only for White to procure a ſlaughter houſe neareſt to Caldwell's ſtore, and the beaves were butchered, and the quarters conveyed to *Caldwell's Diſtillery*, to be weighed off, cut, packed, &c.

There was no difficulty concerning the weight; as the parties or their agents ſaw each ſcale turned and kept a regular minute—but on ſettlement the major *choſe* 88 quarters, equal to 22 head of the *lighteſt weight*, to be ſet at 25s. and thus obtained double weight of the heavy beef at 18s.—White worm'd and twitted, but the major cooly and deliberately ſhifted his cud of true James River tobacco, and reverted to the bargain, from which there was no relief.——Now ſee the iſſue—ſuppoſe

22 head at 1000lb. & at 25s. per cwt.	£275
23 do. at 500lb. & at 18s. per cwt.	115
What White expected,	390
But by Caldwell's "choice" of	
22 head at 500lb. ea. & at 25s.	£137 10 0
23 do. at 1000lb. ea. & at 18s.	103 10 0
What White received,	240 0 0
Thus was placed in the major's pocket	£150 clear.

Should the leſſer beaves fall ſhort of 500lb as perhaps they might, and the heavy beef not all amount to a thouſand each, yet the calculation would not be materially affected. Mr. White yet reſides in the weſtern part of the ſtate of New-York, who could favor the world through the Albany Regiſter, the memorandom bargain with Ramſay, and the exact words of the "choice" bargain which was ſigned, and the particular weight of each beef, whence his exact loſs might be aſcertained.

John Caldwell, who lives at Hartford, manages the 3 ſiſters' eſtate, devolved to them by the deceaſe of capt. Sam'l Acott, and is preſident of Hartford bank—who was then alderman, and now common councilman for the *city* of, and lately re elected repreſentative for the *town* of Hartford to the ſtate legiſlature, can alſo ſtate the difference, and rectify the above ſtatement of facts if incorrect—and it is important that the cidevant major, (who aſſumes the title from being choſen captain of the governor's guards and ſtood in commiſſion ——months, which has created many ſuch majors—though when the military genius of Mr. Day called him to the command, which he highly honored by his abilities—when he (who was a cooper by trade, tho' for years commandant of ſaid company of guards) was announced a victim to the yellow feaer in Hartford laſt ſummer, the papers, under the influence of major J. Caldwell, ſtiled him only Captain Day) ſhould ſtep forward and clear himſelf from the reproach and ſtigma by this bargain, attached to his character. Bleſſed order and good government.——*Quis gaña fando abſtinet a Lacrymis.*

Can men of integrity and ſound diſcernment longer admire, why the citizens of Hartford ſhould be ſo federal? even ſo, as that devoted city ſhould be eſteemed and denominated—*the ſink of federal corruption.*——Yet this ſame Caldwell is now an Elector of an Elector for a Preſident of the United States—but if a democrat was to have done ſuch a trick, how would it have rung through the Union, as a ſublime trick of ſwindling.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

A letter received in London from Paris, of date Auguſt 7, ſtates, that the American envoys make no progreſs in their explanations, and the two republics are not likely for the preſent to be better reconciled. In addition to this, a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Hazard, informs that he was in Paris about the 1ſt of Auguſt, and that at tha time our envoys had made every preparation, and were on the eve of departure from Paris, to take paſſage home in the United States frigate Portſmouth, when the firſt conſul requeſted that they would ſtop a day or two longer, as he had ſomething further to communicate.

(N. Y. Com. Adv.)

FROM "THE MESSENGER,"

Printed at New-Haven, Connecticut.

AN AMERICAN PROPHET.

Memorial to be preſented to the General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, *at their ſeſſions at* New-Haven, *in October*, 1800.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a period when the ſtrength of the Statesman, of the Philoſopher, and of the Divine, is employed in an inveſtigation of the ultimate iſſue of the preſent myſterious providences, you will not be diſpoſed to pronounce the communication out of time, that is now preſented to you—Thoſe, of every claſs, who have travelled together in inveſtigation agree in their report, that the times are ſingular; and that the womb of providence is big with ſome ſtupendous event.

The preſent paper ſtates that ſuch report is true; that the object ſought, and juſtly expected is the *pacific empire* of the *Prince of Peace*; that it is the *princely adminiſtration* of the mighty Redeemer, that is to give peace to the nations of the Earth; and to make known to the ſons of men the ſubſequent deſigns of the moſt high.

Your Memorialiſt is bound to ſtate, that he is, by revelation from God, poſſeſſed of the knowledge of the means ordained to arreſt the tempeſt of the preſent national convulſions, and to bring them to a ſtate of permanent peace and national felicity.

Nothing is demanded but a competent ſupport upon the Theatre of European conflicts, whilſt the operation is performing. The exploit can be accompliſhed without endangering the ſafety of any nation, or the life of any man.

No national credentials, or diplomatic ſeals are requeſted. The waters are too deep to be fathomed by a common line; and the ſtrength of the wheel too mighty to be arreſted by a common hand. Full trial of the ſtrength of human policy, and of executive power hath been had. Leaning on the arm of the Lord, and obeying the dictates of his bleſſed will, the thing ſhall be done.

Your Memorialiſt, at leaſt hopes, that ſo much notice of this application may be taken, that in caſe of doubt in the minds of any as to the propriety of the meaſure, he may be ſet at the bar of the houſe to anſwer any interrogatories that any of the members of the houſe may think proper to put to him on the ſubject.

DAVID AUSTIN, jun.

New-Haven, Sept. 9, 1800.

A very great curioſity has fallen into the hands of the French at Munich. It is a Latin Treatiſe in folio, in an old ſquare character, ſaid to have been written by Pope Clement I. to St. James the Apoſtle. The late elector of Bavaria refuſed a ſum equal to 3000l. ſter. for it.

(Phil. pap.)

THE ſubſcribers have on hand the following ARTICLES, which they will ſell low by Private Sale, viz.

Coarſe Cloths & Duffles by the bale or piece.	On 6 months for approved notes.
Roſe & ſtriped Blankets,	
White & coloured naped Cotton & Plains,	
Mens Hats,	
Coffee by the bag,	On 60 days.
Hyſon Tea by the cheſt,	
German Oznaburgs by the bolt,	
Molaſſes by the Hhd.	
Iriſh Linens,	Caſh.
4-4 and 6-4 Muſlins,	
Cloths and Coatings,	

A large aſſortment of Hardware & Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.

Vandewall & Mosby.

October 2d, 1800. 3w

For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

VARIOUS reports having got into circulation from ſome confeſſions made by one of the negroes lately executed for conſpiracy and inſurrection againſt their owners, & the country in general in this quarter one of which is this, that theſe people held their meetings at my houſe to conſult upon their diabolical plot. This I preſume it is probable muſt have taken its riſe from this circumſtance, viz.—Previous to Sunday the 10th of Auguſt, I had given leave to one of my negroes to have a funeral over his child on that day. Early on the ſame day I ſtarted, in company with capt. Henry Quarles, and Mr. John Williamſon, to the Sulpher and Sweet Springs, and did not return until the 20th inſt. at night, which was as ſoon as I could reach home after receiving information of the intended inſurrection. But I am informed there was a large collection of negroes, which is uſual on thoſe occaſions; and it appears from the teſtimony of ſome of the witneſſes on the trials, that after the ſermon was over, that a part of them retired to my ſpring, and there did chooſe ſome of their officers to proſecute their plot. And whereas ſuch reports may, where I am unknown, operate to my prejudice, unleſs placed in its proper light; have therefore deemed it but juſtice to myſelf, to lay before the public the following certificates, which I truſt will remove every unfavorable impreſſion which may have been made againſt me by ſaid reports.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Henrico, Sept. 24, 1800.

AS many unfavorable impreſſions appear to have been made on the public mind, by erroneous reports in circulation, reſpecting the declaration of a negro man late the property of Mrs. Owens, and who was executed on the 12th inſt. in this city, whoſe evidence, when I examined him a few moments before he died, had a tendency to implicate the character of Mr William Young, as poſſeſſing a knowledge of the intended inſurrection of the negroes, and abetting them in their deſigns againſt the whites, it becomes in ſome meaſure my duty, in juſtice to Mr. Young, to lay before his fellow citizens, in the opinions of ſome of whom he might otherwiſe ſuſtain a material injury, the following ſtatement of the facts that occurred on that occaſion. Having underſtood ſeveral months ago that a ſervant of mine, by the name of George, who had eloped from me in the courſe of the laſt year, had been harbored in the neighborhood from whence the negroes had come, who were that day to be executed, for being concerned in the late conſpiracy, and wiſhing if poſſible to collect ſome information of them reſpecting him, as well as to aſcertain whether any white perſon had, as was ſuſpected, been concerned with the negroes in projecting their plot, I rode in the circle, formed by the military around the gallows, to keep off the croud during the execution, and enquir- of the criminals, firſt, reſpecting my ſervant, and upon getting no information about him I proceeded to examine them on the other ſubject. At firſt, all five of them ſaid, no white man had any knowledge of their intentions; but on obſerving the above fellow to ſpeak with ſome degree of heſitation, I reminded him of the awful ſituation in which he then was, and urged him not to die with a lie in his mouth; upon that he replied, if he muſt ſpeak the truth, there was a white man concerned with them—I aſked him who it was,—he ſaid it was Mr Stockdill, recollecting that Mr. John Stockdill, (the only perſon of the name I had known in this neighbourhood) had been ſome years dead, I aſked what Mr. Stockdill? He then appeared to have been recollecting himſelf, and replied "not Mr. Stockdill," Mr. Young, who married Mr Stockdill's ſiſter, —I aſked him what he had ever heard Mr. Young ſay, or ſeen him do?. Had Mr Young ever attended any of their meetings? Never that he had ever heard of. Why then did you ſuppoſe him concerned? He ſaid he had *heard from ſome of the boys*, that Mr. Billy Young was to be their head man, and was to furniſh them with five dollars *'to go on upon'* After putting the ſame queſtion ſeveral times to him, though in different ſhapes, and his anſwers to them all being uniform, viz. That he had never heard or ſeen any thing from Mr. Young himſelf. —I addreſſed myſelf to ſome gentleman near me (I think to Mr Sheppard) and obſerved that I was confident the fellow was under ſome miſtake, and that nothing he had ſaid tended in the ſmalleſt degree to leſſen Mr Young's character or his reſpectability in my eſtimation: and remarked further, that reaſon and common ſenſe would forbid any man in Mr. Young's ſituation, from giving countenance to an attempt which was inevitably to involve himſelf in deſtruction; and in theſe opinions, the gentleman, Mr. S to the beſt of his recollection, to whom I ſpoke, coincided with me. It may alſo be proper to add in juſtice to Mr. Young, that on each day of execution, ſince, I examined the criminals in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſes, and in doing ſo I interrogated them particularly on the ſubject of Mr. Young's having a knowledge of their plot, and they uniformly declared he had not, that they ever knew or heard of; and the circumſtance upon which the negro executed on the firſt day, implicated Mr Young, has ſince been fully explained to me, and is this—Mr. Young had a negro man named Billy, who aſſumed to himſelf the ſurname of his maſter, and ſo became known to thoſe of his own color, by the name of *Billy Young*. This fellow it is ſaid, was to have borne a high commiſſion in the *black* army, in case it ſucceeded, but will probably ſuffer death for the conſpicuous part he was to have acted in the inſurrection. This explanation will, I truſt, be ſufficient to remove from every candid mind, the belief or ſuſpicion of Mr. Young's having the ſmalleſt knowledge of the propoſed inſurrection.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, September 24th, 1800.

ON Friday the 12th day of this month, there were ſundry ſlaves executed who had been previouſly convicted by the county court of Henrico, for conſpiracy:—Among others, was a man by the name of Michael, the property of Mrs. Judith Owen. After arriving at the place of execution, the priſoners were aſked generally if they had any confeſſions to make relative to the wicked plot they had engaged in, and if any of them knew of any white man engaged in the affair: they all anſwered in the negative, but this man Michael, who, after a moments heſitation, anſwered, that he had heard ſome of the boys ſay, that Mr. William Young was engaged in it, as Gabriel, who was ſaid to be their commander in chief, had informed them, and as ſoon as the work was commenced, that he, Gabriel, had informed them, that Mr Young would pay each man five dollars to go on with. On this fellow's being aſked, did you ever ſee or hear of mr. Young's being preſent at any meeting of the negroes, he anſwered he never had. On this I tured to Col. John Mayo and obſerved to him, that it was impoſſible that mr. Young could have any knowledge of the conſpiracy, and that I ſhould as ſoon ſuſpect any man whatever as mr. Young, as I conſidered him a man not not only of humanity, but of unblemiſhed character.

JOHN M. SHEPPARD.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1800.

WE whoſe name are hereunto ſubſcribed, have long been acquainted with mr. William Young, living near the Brook, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, (and ſome of us are his neareſt neighbours) have no heſitation in ſaying, from that acquaintance, how ſenſible we are of the abſurdity of the report ſaid to be in circulation in conſequence of ſome confeſſions made by one of the negroes lately executed for conſpiracy and inſurrection. Mr. Young's dependence was principally upon the labor of theſe people—and his character as a man and as a citizen, preclude the moſt diſtant probability that an inſurrection of the ſlaves could ever in the ſlighteſt degree, be countenanced by him.

John Harvie,
John Hopkins,
Wm. Du Val,
George Winſton,
J. Pendleton,
James Wood,
A. Blair,
Joſeph Moſby,
J. Williamſon, jo.
Alex M'Rae,
W. Fouſhee,
Wm. Auſtin,
Saml. Pleaſants, jr.
Dab. Williamſon,
J. Marſhall,
Saml. Coleman,
Philip Sheppard,
Gervas Storrs,
Joſeph Selden,
P. Younghuſband,
Eliſha Price,
James Price,
Jeſſe Smith,
Aug. Davis.

Henrico, September, 1800

MR. FLORANCE,

Surgeon Dentiſt, from London.

MOST reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, that he performs operations of the Teeth and Gums in a ſcientific and approved manner. He alſo implants Natural, and ſets in Artificial Teeth, equal at leaſt to any other Profeſſor. Upon the principles of merit, and honorable performance of what he undertakes, Mr. F. preſumes to ſolicit the honor of public patronage.

Teeth extracted in the eaſieſt manner; likewiſe Stumps if ever ſo buried under the Gums.

He alſo ſtrongly recommends his *Tincture* and *Dentrifice Paſte*, prepared by himſelf, which preſerve the teeth, and change them to a beautiful white; cure the gums of the ſcurvy, and make the breath at all times ſweet and agreeable and cure the tooth-ache immediately.

Mr. FLORANCE is to be ſpoke with, at Mr. Fleiſher's (Riſing Sun) Tavern.

October 2d, 1800.

Needham & M'Cay,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced buſineſs in a houſe belonging to Mr Daniel Truehart, oppoſite Capt. William Richardſon's Silver-ſmith's ſhop, where they intend carrying on their buſineſs in all its various branches; and are determined by unremitting attention, to deſerve the patronage of the public.—They warrant their clocks and watches to perform well for twelve months.

Sept. 29, 1800. [tf]

N. B. *Two Apprentices wanted to the above buſineſs, who can come well recommended.*

Henry Hovey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his ſtore to the corner houſe, lately occupied by William Cook, Tinman, oppoſite James Ternan's Druggiſt ſtore, where he has opened

A freſh aſſortment of SHOES,

Of all ſorts, which he will ſell on very low terms for Caſh.

3t *Richmond, 29th Sept. 1800.*

Blank Writs, Executions
Subpœnas &c.
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Edward Haskins, jun. are requested to bring them forward before the first of next December, for payment, properly attested, to

John Haskins, *adm'r.*

Prince Edward, 10th Sept. 1800. (w3)

To William Meredith, Benjamin Childres, Joseph Leving, Bejamin Tallaferro, and Richard Tallaferro.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE notice, that on Friday the thirtieth day of October next, at the house of Mr. William Spencer in Amherst County, late of Virginia, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock of the same day, I shall take the deposition of the said Wm. Spencer & others; & on Wednesday the 18th of November following, at the Tavern of Paul Thilman, at Hanover Courthouse, I shall take the deposition of Mr. Nathaniel Thompson and others, material witnesses for the plaintiffs, in a suit now depending in the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, wherein Dennis Fitzhugh & William Fitzhugh, by me their next friend are plaintiffs, and yourselves defendants.

I am yours, &c.

Lucy Fitzhugh.

September 23d, 1800

FOR SALE,

On board schooner SWALLOW, at George Nicolson's Wharf,

Molasses,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
New-England Rum,
Shoes,
Cheese,
White Pine Boards,
Potatoes,
Onions, &c.

Cheap for CASH or FLOUR, if applied for on board within ten days.

Sept. 25.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Richmond, about the first of this month, a negro man by the name of

WILTSHIRE,

Belonging to the orphan of Samuel Harwood, deceased; he is about twenty four years of age, about the common size of men, of a dark complexion, has a modest and pleasing countenance, speaks slow in common conversation; he was hired the present year to Messrs. James, Thomas & Francis Deane, of Cartersville, and has run the river and canal in their boats. As he absconded without any offence or provocation, I suspect he will attempt to leave the state and pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for having him delivered to Messrs. Deanes, or to myself, near Richmond, or secured in any jail so that I get him again; and if taken out of the state I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward. All masters of vessels are forewarned from employing or carrying him out of the state.

WILLIAM BURTON.
Guardian to the orphan.

Henrico, 28th August 1800 (w f

Now in the Press,

And in a few weeks will be published,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Prospect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

AND HELL FOLLOWED.

St. John.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleasants, *jun. In Philadelphia by* W. Duane; *and by the* Author, *in the jail of Richmond.*

IT is expected that the second part of the present volume will be ready for publication in the course of the fall; but as the choice of electors for president is fast approaching, as the salvation of this country depends upon the dismission of the present incumbent, and as the writer had pledged himself to his readers, that a second volume should appear about this time, he has made every exertion that his present situation admits of to keep his promise, and perform his duty.

☞ *The printers of the Aurora, the Baltimore American, and the Petersburg Republican, are requested to insert this for a few times, in each of their newspapers.*

Land for Sale.

Four hundred Acres,

LYING on both sides the south fork of Sandy river, in Pittsylvania county, adjoining MORTON'S settlement; about 45 miles above Halifax (formerly Booker's) ferry, on Staunton river; 50 miles from Lynchburg, and 25 miles from Danville on Dan river. The soil is confessedly equal if not superior to any survey of equal quantity of acres within an hundred miles of the place. It has been surveyed upwards of 43 years, being the third survey made in that part of the country. It abounds with excellent timber, and yields good water, and an excellent summer range for cattle, &c. There is about 50,000 tobacco hills fit to be cleared, and houses sufficient therefore. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms (which shall be reasonable) and be shewn the land by applying to the subscriber in Halifax county. An undoubted title will be made thereto, and possession given at any time, so as not to injure the husbanding the crop now on the premises.

JAMES M'CRAW,

July 10, 1800. (t 1st N)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the south side of Dan River, in Halifax county, a light brindled COW, about four years old, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear, and an underkeel in the right.—Appraised to two pounds five shillings——Also, a red STEER, about three years old, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear, and underkeel in the right; a white face, white under the belly, with three white legs and tail.—Appraised to forty shillings.

DAVID GOODWIN.

April 3 1800. (3tw $)

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for an act to improve the Buckingham road or that part thereof which lies between the landing at Manchester and Falling Creek, near the Coal-pitts.

Chesterfield, Sept. 17, 1800.

Mr. Reuben Winfrey, of the State of Georgia.

SIR,

As you do not reside in this State, and have not any known agent to whom a personal notice can be given, you will be pleased to take notice, that I shall proceed at the dwelling house of Thomas Shelton in the town of Warminster, and county of Amherst, and state of Virginia, to take the depositions of Samuel Shelton, William Blackey, and Elizabeth his wife, and others, on the eleventh day of October next, beginning between the hours of eight in the morning and five in the evening of that day, which said depositions are designed to be read as evidence in the Suit in Chancery depending in the County Court of Buckingham, in the State of Virginia, wherein you are plaintiff, and I am defendant.

Samuel Winfrey.

Buckingham County Virginia, September 6th 1800

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, to pass an act to sell the Lands whereof Nelson Thompson died possessed of, lying in the county of Albemarle, for the benefit of the Heirs of the said Thompson; as I wish in a short time to move out of the State, and find it most for the advantage of the Heirs to dispose of the said Land instead of the personal property, for paying off the claims against said Estate.

Sarah Thompson, Adm'x.

September 2, 1800. (w 4)

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to notify, that all persons indebted to the subscriber are forwarned from making payment to any but the subscriber himself, or those empowered to receive the same, by the special order of the subscriber, as payment made to any other after this date, will not be deemed good, and this advertisement will be plead in bar. No debts contracted will be paid by me unless my signature is annexed,

Daniel Gordon.

Manchester, September 8, 1800. (6m)

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coal house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. t

SMALL-POX.

The Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the Houses belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq. deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (t f)

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnership of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON

IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Cartersville, August 15, 1800. (w f)

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. CHURCH'S Dispensary New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Essence,
For the Head Ache,

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,
For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,
For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,
For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickl heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

July 10, 1800.

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, and of a yellowish complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleasants, went off the 7th of April—he is 30 years old, yellow complexion, rather round shouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Petersburg, and will endeavour to pass as a part of the negroes that obtained their freedom under the will of John Pleasants, deceased, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any person that will deliver them to me, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUTT.

May 24th, 1800 [tf.]

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (t x's)

BARTLETT STILL.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale at this Printing-Office,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

WITH

AN EPITOME AND VINDICATION

OF THE

PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Sept. 4.

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUN.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia.

September 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Gatt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovall creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t f)

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Share-holders in the Upper Appomattox Company,

That an ELECTION of TRUSTEES, WILL be held at JAMES TOWNES's, in Amelia county, on THURSDAY the SECOND day of OCTOBER next. All holders of shares are requested to attend in person or by proxy, as no election can take place unless votes should be given for a majority of the whole number of shares.

Thomas Mumford, *Clerk.*

23d August, 1800. 120

I WANT TO PURCHASE

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Barrel Staves.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 15th, 1800.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, injoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. All captains and masters of vessels, sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above injoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

(L.S.)

James Monroe.

Just Received,

And for sale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

March 24.

The following is a Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by the General Committee of Richmond, to the corresponding Committees of each county in this Commonwealth.

RICHMOND, Aug. 9th, 1800.

SIR,

WE have taken the liberty to advise you, to have the tickets for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States written; and have thought proper to recommend to you the following form. We think it advisable that the committees in the different counties should procure to be written, a sufficient number of Tickets to be distributed among the Freholders. In the formation of the Ticket particular attention should be paid, in discriminating between the Republican candidate William H. Cabell, and the Federal Candidate William Cabell.

We are happy to inform you, that we have received positive assurances from Colonel Ellzey, that he will with pleasure serve as an Electtor, if he should be honored by the suffrages of a majority of his fellow citizens.

We are Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizens.

Philip N. Nicholas, *Chairman.*

Meriwether Jones,
Sam. Pleasants, jun.
Joseph Selden,
Gervas Storrs,
} *Committee.*

John H. Foushee, Secretary.

Form of the Republican Ticket.

The following persons are selected by the Voter, whose name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newsum, of Princess Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, sen. of Caroline.
William H. Cabell of Amherst.
James Madison, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Gloucester.
Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.
General Joseph Jone, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Mead, sen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Ellzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

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20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May last, a tall, straight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, speaks very fast when a little agitated, and has sustained a small injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a husband in George a mulatto man servant belonging to John Mayo, Esq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his master about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is suspected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the said negro woman to me, or secure her in some jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

John Williamson.

Richmond, August 23, 1800.

To be sold, for ready money,

On Thursday the 9th day of October next,

PART OF A

Tract of Land,

Lying in Louisa County, known by the name of BOSWELL'S ORDINARY to include the improvements and to contain two hundred and ninety three acres; designated by bounds to be made known at the day of sale; according to the last will and testament of Col. John Boswell, deceased

RICHARD C. JOHNSON Ex'or
of THOMAS JOHNSON MINOR,
the only Executor of
Col. JOHN BOSWELL dec.

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[By the Dozen or Single Copy,]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading

BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

Bail & Delivery Bonds

For sale at this Printing-Office.